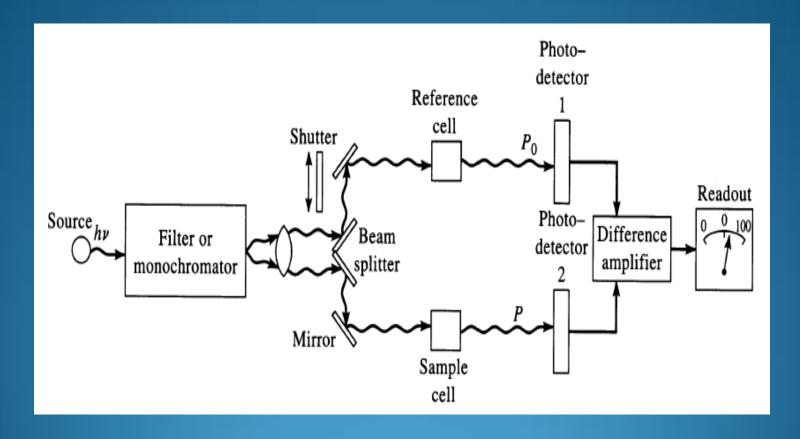
Continuous Monitoring of NO2+NO3 in Surface Waters of New Jersey

New Jersey Water Monitoring Council September 30, 2009





Conventional UV/ Visible Light Spectrophotometer

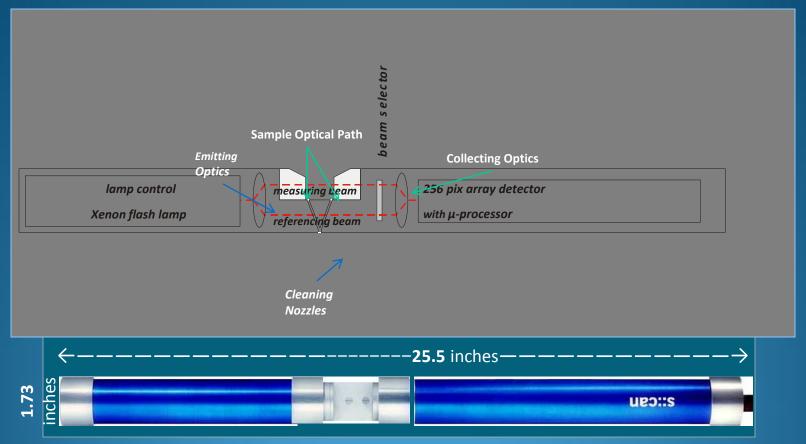






The Spectrometric Process Analyser

How does it work?



4 Types of data estimated NOx, TOC, DOC, turbidity





Control Panel with Display

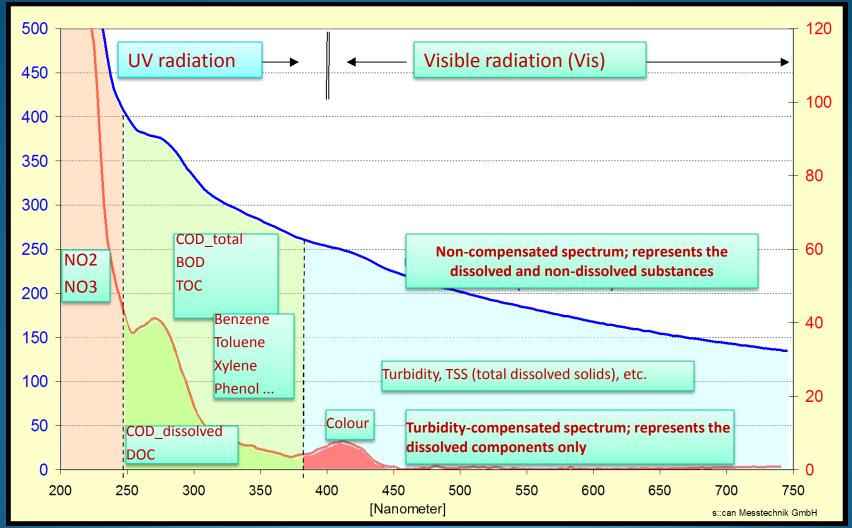






The Spectrometric Process Analyser

The Measuring Principle - Fingerprint







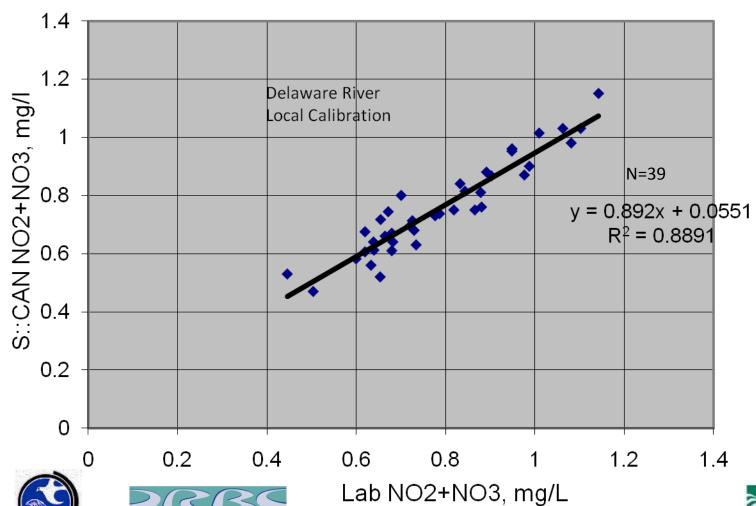
Calibration

- 1) Global calibration --A "fingerprint" created using thousands of spectra from thousands of samples from many different water bodies and statistical relations are determined using vendor software based on PCA (Principal Component Analysis) and PLS (Partial Least Square Fit)
- 2) Local calibration A "fingerprint" created using the water matrix for a <u>specific water body or stream reach</u> relating user provided lab analyses to UV-Visible spectra using the same vendor software as above
- Generate your own relations for different water-quality constituents from unprocessed spectral data and lab analyses





Comparison of lab and S::CAN NO2+NO3







Collecting a Concurrent Sample for Lab Analysis







Patterns of Nitrate Variability & Evaluation of Mechanisms

Conclusions for Delaware River @ Trenton:

- Strong link to hydrologic events, but with unique signatures
- Daily and weekly variations moderate to strong
- Diel fluctuations linked to:

Primary Production (pH, DO link)
Temperature (microbial activity?)
Discharge, including peaking hydropower

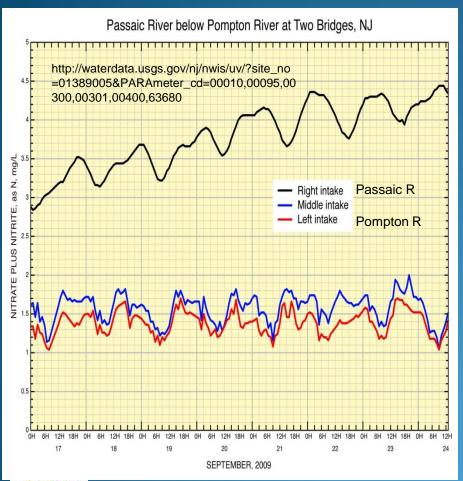
Seasonal changes not observed (summer vs fall)

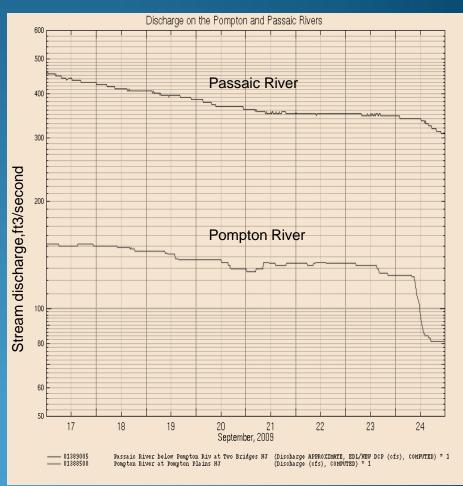






Continuous NO2+NO3 from 9/17 to 9/24/2009









Sample Tank and Automated Cleaning of Optical Windows







Bottom Filling of Tank Produces Low Turbulence for good D.O. measurement







